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ning to Journal Subscribers. in the last ten days a man pretendbe an agent for this paper has obmoney from friends of the Journal

by froud. On the 15th of the month he was ffton, where he gave his name as O. A few days previous he was at also, under the name of Hill. His to give the victim an order on the for an amount of money to be to his expense account. He is a rel, of course, and ought to be aron sight. man who asks for credit of any sort,

enting that he is a traveling agent Journal, may be set down as a Our traveling men all carry crein which it is stated that no credit asked. They are supplied with money for their wants direct from

way in which the judge from up is hustling the Molineux trial along ldering the New York bar. . That ad forgotten what the word "expe-

port which is circulating that the Board desires \$200,000 to enlarge the hools is incorrect. That is twice as dditional money as the board asks purposes next year.

Anthracite Coal Strike Commission' fficial designation used by President alt in his instructions, and it will in history as the first commission of d ever created.

e unhappy days for anti-imperial they scan the dispatches day month after month for news ting in the Philippines and find nothevidences of peace, prosperity and

uate transporting facilities" conbe the burden of the weekly trade There could be no better evidence and business activity than cars when the railroads are strainery nerve to meet the demand.

ill have to be admitted that it resomething of an effort to laugh at Twain's latest so-called joke-his letthe secretary of the treasury orderold government bonds, early backs, etc., as winter fuel. The best professional humorists is far from being invariably funny.

Journal does not talk much politics day, but there is no harm in remindreaders that the Republican party ot seek support on the basis of de mistakes. It asks for a continuance port because it believes it deserves ause its policies are in the direction itive and direct benefit to the people ks on prosperity and not on disaster

Ira Howerth, of the University of go, told an audience the other day nan was yet in subjection, a slave n, and that it behooved man, if he be himself elevated, to emancipate ithout loss of time! The professor ow regard himself as an acceptable ential candidate for the woman's

who attended Senator Hanna's this city will be surprised to several special telegrams that down" soon after beginning his Those who listened to it or read it in the Journal are of opinion that it full and comprehensive delivery. But nsational correspondent will lose no funity, even if he is forced to cre-

Armour, of the leading packing house in Cicago, told Mr. Curtis, of the Record it that it can be easily shown that ofits of the packers are smaller than other large industries in the country. Figures which have been published go stain that claim; nevertheless, there spers which continue to attribute the price of meat to the packers, ignoring ict that in the nearest markets catd hogs are from 25 to 40 per cent than they were in 1897.

value of a well-earned reputation is rated in the case of Governor Odell, w York. As an executive he has golden opinions from independents not vote for him two years ago. ex-Governor Hill charged him with caused State officials to purchase a firm to which he had noney Governor Odell promptly beyond doubt that the charge was Thereupon the New York Times, Herald and the Evening Post turned

vere scolding. The Post was particularly outspoken. "Governor Odell," it said, "has from the first borne himself like a man who has a mind of his own and a policy of his own. He has an extraordinary record of actual accomplishment in his one term of office." The Herald excused itself for publishing Hill's slander and all the other papers, even those opposed to Governor Odell, spoke in terms of praise of his ability and integrity as executive. Such is the reward for the man who has the courage to do what he believes should be done and the capacity to do it. As for ex-Governor Hill, his assault has brought upon him the denunciations of these papers.

INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION. The Journal has expressed the opinion that the experience of the recent strike and the manner of its settlement will make strongly in favor of the principle of con-When, after nearly six months' stubborn controversy, the most costly strike that has ever occurred can be settled by arbitration, no sensible person can help wondering why it was not averted and its losses and suffering prevented by conciliatory methods at the beginning. Undoubtedly this could have been done had the proper spirit existed, together with the necessary machinery for giving it effect. There is reason to believe that the commission which now has the strike controversy in hand will in its report emphasize the importance of conciliation and endeavor to provide a means of giving it practical effect. President Roosevelt hinted at something of the kind in his instructions to the commission when he said:

By the action you recommend you will endeavor to establish the relations between the employers and the wage-workers in the anthracite fields on a just and permanent basis, and as far as possible to do away with any causes for the recurrence of such difficulties as those which you have been called in to settle.

The relations between the anthracite operators and miners cannot be established on a just and permanent basis and the recurrence of future strikes be prevented without the establishment of a system of conciliation and contracts.

Some of the most prominent labor leaders, including one or two members of the commission, are on record in favor of industrial conciliation as a means of preventing strikes. Several of these spoke at the conference which resulted in forming the National Civic Federation. Mr. Mitchell spoke strongly on this line. He said: "I have never, in all my experience, seen a strike that could not have been averted if the employers and the representaconference before the strike was inaugurated; provided, of course, that the conferees were actuated by honest purposes and lofty motives." Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, said: 'When organized labor says 'We want to arbitrate,' it means that the employer or his representative shall meet with workers, or their representatives, and endeavor calmly and carefully, intelligently and humanely, to arrive at a result that shall be beneficial to both and to all the people." This is the essence of conciliation. Mr. Frank P. Sargent, grand master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, said that when controversies arise between labor and capital, "if, instead of standing at a distance and calling one another names, they would come together and sit down and hear both sides of the question, and form conclusions upon facts and good logical argument, industrial peace will come quickly." Several other labor leaders spoke on the same line, treating strikes as a preventable evil and conciliation as the cure. Among the speakers was E. E. Clark, chief conductor of the Order of Railway Conductors, who said:

If the employer and his employes, one represented by the officers in charge, the other by the committee, and, if necessary, the officers of the organization, would draw closely together and sit down in a be added, a social organization which for friendly, dispassionate and considerate way to discuss the situation, in nine cases out of every ten they would reach a common understanding acceptable to both. Each must learn to respect the rights and feelings of the other. * * Organization on the part of both employer and employe should be as perfect as possible. Each should be dominated by a desire to be fair and to do right. . . . The practice of employer and employe meeting on even terms, and in a friendly and conciliatory spirit, for the purpose of intelligent and frank discussion of these matters is the rational, reasonable and civilized way of meeting this question. If that way be adopted, the next and natural step is a friendly agreement to submit to arbitration such disputed points as the principals are unable to reach an agreement upon. · I am an optimist on this subject. I believe that the principle of arbitration as a means of settlement of ind industrial dis putes is gaining ground just as surely as western-hemisphere civilization is making

As Mr. Clark is a member of the commission to settle the coal strike the fact that he favors conference, conciliation and arbitration as the proper means of settling labor disputes is of interest. It makes it reasonably certain that these views will find expression in the report of the commission. United States Commissioner of Labor Carroll D. Wright, who was yesterday named as an additional member commission, holds the views, and his opinions will have weight. In view of all the facts there is reason to believe that the commission will formulate and recommend a plan of conciliation and arbitration which, if adopted by the operators and miners, will provide way for the peaceable settlement of all future controversies. The trend of public opinion is decidedly in that direction.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION IN

MAINE. The Portland (Me.) Press recently pubished an address of Rev. Dr. Blanchard. of that city, before the Liberal Ministers' Club, entitled, "What is the Best Disposition of the Liquor Problem?" This expression of opinion is important because it is an indication of what conservative men in Maine are thinking about constitutional prohibition, which prevails in that State Dr. Blanchard is a total abstainer, and favors any law for the suppression of intemperance which will prove effective. He is known as a student of current events, and his statements have the force of experience With the exception of two years, prohibition has been the policy of Maine since 1852. In 1884 prohibition was incorporated

in the State Constitution. In the cities and larger towns prohibition has always been a failure. Dr. Blanchard shows that this is the case, and he can see no hope of a change. His answer to his question is, "hand it over to the forces of education and religion." He appeals to history to show that all attempts to pre- stop there, for they established academies vent drunkenness by law have failed, and that the arm of the law is never strong when it attempts to decide that something is wrong which the individual believes to be right. He quotes a judge of the Su-

conditions in Cumberland county, as saying: "It is a question whether the prohibitory law makes more hypocrites or more drunkards." Dr. Blanchard does not undertake to answer, but he says that one thing has been made clear to all but fanatical minds, and that is that the prohibitory policy has been the prolific parent of both. "Society makes law," says Dr. Blanchard, and those enactments which are not backed by public conviction cannot be enforced for any length of time. The advantages of temperance and the curse of drunkenness are no longer set forth, but all effort is expended in the advocacy of prohibition and denunciation of those who do not fully commit themselves to it. Dr. Blanchard believes that the same energy and devotion would bring much better results if they were concentrated upon the work of showing the manifold evils of intemperance. Public sentiment is law, and so long as public sentiment remains as it now is in the cities and larger towns and no effort is made by those who see the evils of intemperance to change public opinion, the statute will be worse than a dead letter. In common with many other advocates of total abstinence in Maine, Dr. Blanchard urges the resubmission of the article of the Constitution of the State which prohibits the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors to the people.

A WOMAN IN FICTION. "The Confessions of a Wife," a tale running serially in one of the magazines, has evidently attracted more than usual attention, judging by the comments of newspapers and individuals. Just why, it is difficult to say. Doubtless the title had something to do with this. The unholy curiosity inherent in the human mind perhaps led to the expectation that the "confessions" would throw a new light on the matrimonial state. What they do, however, is nothing of the kind. They simply show how an exacting, hysterical, overdemonstrative, silly woman can succeed in so exnally well-meaning and sufficiently affec- develop Americanism. tionate, that he is driven in sheer selfdefense to escape from her. That he returned when broken down physically and mentally and was grateful for her loving reception does not alter the fact that she was enough to try the patience of a saint. And with all her confessions she does not recognize any fault in herself in this direction. She does, it is true, intimate that she was on the point of transferring her affections to the faithful family doctor-a man quite "too good to be true;" but one readtives of the employes had met in joint | ing the book can hardly blame her for this, and can only wonder how this masculine paragon can so devote himself to an hys-

terical, childish woman. It is insisted by certain readers that the author of the book is really Elizabeth Stuart Phelps disguised under the pseudonym of "Mary Adams," and there are certainly some "properties" and characteristics peculiar to her work-a dog always in evidence, a jewel of a doctor, a woman of nerves and a general atmosphere of hysteria. Miss Phelps has just published book over her own name with much such an atmosphere of overstrained sentiment In it is a sick wife and a husband who does not realize the seriousness of her illness and wickedly goes a-fishing. If both books are by one writer the prominence given to this hysterical type of woman is of no special significance. If the authors are not the same, then the inquiry naturally arises. is this type so common that she is everywhere recognized as a familiar acquaintance? If so, there should be an organized movement for her reform or extermination.

THE FOLLOWERS OF GEORGE FOX. The conference of the representatives of the Society of Friends in the United States, which has been in session in this city the past week, recalls a religious, and, it may many years has been an able ally in the world's work for righteousness. The discussions during the past week, even if one cannot fully agree with all that was said. must have impressed those who have read the reports of the meetings with the feeling that the leaders to-day are men of intellectual grasp and of high purpose, worthy successors of those who established the sect years ago. The delegates have discussed the prominent mora! and religious problems in a manner showing that the Quakers are yet leaders in religious thought. While they hold advanced and positive views they discuss live topics with a moderation that may be adopted by other reformers with profit. In the discussion of all topics the Friends have displayed a spirit of toleration and charity which attract respectful attention and consideration where invective would repel. In the discussion of the temperance question, for instance, the arguments presented by the speakers cannot fail to carry conviction, while the remedies proposed to check intemperance must commend themselves to all. The Friends as a religious body have not

escaped the changes which the passing years have brought to other religious sects. Music, once forbidden in their meetings, is a part of the regular worship, and they have pastors who preach as do the pastors of other churches. The garb is now worn but by few of the older members, and the plain language is not insisted on as the outward sign of membership. But no change has come to their simple creed and there has been no modification of the beliefs which years ago brought persecution and derision to them. The leaders continue to be the same dignified men they were years ago. As a church the Friends have not kept pace with the growth of the country. It is doubtful if in their strongholds their numbers are as large as fifty years. ago: still, they have left the impress of heir faith upon every community in which there has been a "Quaker meeting house." The closing of such a meeting house in any community must be regarded as a sign of moral, religious, and, it may be added,

intellectual decay. To no religious denomination does Indiana owe more than to the Friends. Goodly numbers of them were pioneers. Wherever they settled they made communities of industrious, frugal, progressive and clean-living people. In education, intelligence and moral purpose the early Friends who settled in Indiana were far ahead of their time. The church and the schoolhouse were built as soon as the first log cabins gave the pioneers shelter. Nor did these progressive leaders of Quakerism and high schools which became the centers of higher education long before other organizations thought of such institutions Wherever in Indiana there was a large community of Friends seventy-five years ex-Governor Hill and gave him a se- preme Court of Maine, referring to the ago there was a high school open to all itself forcibly on dramatic caterers.

who chose to avail themselves of its advantages. A few of them remain to-day, and where those schools have been discontinued it was because public high schools took their places. Out of this devotion of the pioneer Friends in Indiana Earlham College was established and has come to be one of the useful and honored educational institutions of the State. From the Quaker academies and high schools went forth hundreds of teachers to elevate the public school system. Numbers considered, no organization has contributed more to establish the present system of public instruction in Indiana. The Friends in Indiana to-day may have discarded the garb and the plain language, but they yet retain in a large measure the sturdiness, the high citizenship and the moral principles which their grandfathers brought to Indiana more than a hundred years ago. To-day the counties and townships which were first settled by the Friends are among the most intelligent and law-abiding in the State, and it would be unfortunate for the State should the descendants of the pioneer Quaker depart from the principles and faith of the fathers.

AN "AMERICAN ATHENS."

According to a story in a New York

paper, the little village of Glen Eirle, far

up on the Hudson, is to be transformed into an American Athens, having been purchased by a colony of the "foremost thinkers and artists in America" for that purpose. The intention is not to reproduce there an architectural copy on a small scale of the ancient Athens, but to "create an art atmosphere that will develop our culture to the highest." Artists will establish themselves there, forming an "art democracy," whatever that may mean, not a socialistic community. "Nothing," the president of the organization is quoted as saying, "will be copied from Europe. American ideas and American instincts will be cherished and developed. We have inherited the art treasures and culture of the asperating and irritating a husband, origi- | centuries, but we shall not copy. We shall We can make as beautiful things in America as in Rome or Paris." This sounds very well at first hearing, but a Philistine, after a month's reflection, will be disposed to inquire why it is necessary to withdraw to the wilderness in order to create an American art. There is no law and no public sentiment requiring any artist, no matter where his home, to copy slavishly after European models. And Americanism is not by any means exclusively a thing of the rural districts. Distinctive landscapes are there, it is true, and the farmer and villager in unconventional and more or less picturesque attire, but the characteristics that make the typical American and the outward manifestations of the "American idea" are to be found far more abundantly in cities. Then why not study them there? Is it because they are not surrounded by an art atmosphere, and, therefore, out of harmony with the mind artistic? This, again, is a term always puzzling to the Philistine. Exactly what is an art atmosphere? When he pursues his search for information into art circles he finds no two definitions agree. The association which is preparing to retire to Glen Eirie evidently believes this atmosphere to consist in the preponderance in the community of thought along one linethat of the creation of things beautiful. To be surrounded by beautiful objects, as may be possible in a small community of beauty lovers, and to be in touch with people of harmonious and aesthetic ideas, is held by some to be the desirable, the coveted, condition for those who would do the best creative work. If this is true, then superior productions may be expected from the colony at Glen Eirie. Shut away from all the fret and jar of crude commercialism and from contact with an unsympathetic world they will be in the ideal position for untrammeled effort. The results will be looked for with interest. Again the

templation of fellow-artists. A CRITIC OF THE STAGE.

Philistine will be prepared for disappoint-

ment, for he will recall that though the

artists of old Athens may have been in-

spired by a sympathetic atmosphere, it is

not by any means certain that the atmos-

phere was not first created by their pro-

ductions. Also, he will remember that the

"old masters" of a later day were not

members of a mutual admiration society.

but did their work in an unassuming way.

not differing greatly, if at all, from the

ways of mere artisans in other lines. He

will reflect that this is true also of the

masters in literary art. The greatest of

them, Shakspeare, did not find it necessary

to isolate himself. On the contrary, he as-

sociated with his fellow-creatures until he

knew their hearts and souls as no man

has known them since. Perhaps pictorial

art is more of a surface thing, but never-

theless it will remain a question in the

mind of this doubter whether or not the

painter of American life should not live

where he will see this life in all its phases.

Surely he cannot get it from exclusive con-

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe has been delivering a public address on the drama. aments the decadence of the stage, but thinks it not too late to lift it up, and urges a concerted movement to that end. Mrs. Howe is a very old woman, and it may be reasonably doubted if she has much actual acquaintance with the modern stage. If she had she would know that its present condition is not decadence but change. Just as the spread of education has increased the circulation of books, and, because the education is not uniformly of the highest, has led to the wide circulation of a very light literature, so the stage has widened its field and provided entertainment for all classes of people. cause a majority of these people prefer what is light and amusing the purveyors to their tastes provide this class of plays. It is the theory of the select few that the "legitimate" drama would be as freely patronized if theatrical managers would give it due opportunity, but, as a matter of fact, unless the legitimate is presented by actors of great repute it has but beggarly houses. It is the "star" who draws rather than the play. It is true that to become a star the actor must first have had chance to appear in high-class plays, but even so, the audiences, if they could have their secret wish, would prefer him in comedy rather than tragedy, which what the legitimate commonly means to them. Most of the plays on the stage are frivolous, often preposterous, productions; but they please a vast namber of people, else their like would not reappear season after season. There is, no doubt, room for a better class of modern plays, but so long as crowds turn out to see what better ones necessarily does not impress

the indecent plays-those against which the protests of the critics are chiefly directed-they are in the minority. The public patronizes them certainly, but somewhat under protest. Most plays on stage, though they may be trivial and foolish, are not unclean. A clean, clever, cheerful play, especially if it be American, is always well received. Managers know this, and there is reason to suspect that knowledge more frequently is that they are unable to secure the plays-a situation for which the stage is plainly not to blame, It is the custom to condemn the theater, but it sometimes happens that the condemnation is not entirely just.

If the reports from China are true, "the

bear that walks like a man" is playing a sharp game upon the other nations in the treaty which required of Russia the withdrawal of its army of occupation from Manchuria, a portion of the Chinese empire which is desirable for Russia's purposes. If the report is true the army has been withdrawn from the towns and scattered along the Russian railway which runs through that province, ostensibly to protect the railway, but where it can strike every city Russia is pledged by treaty to evacuate. It is a British report, however, and may be an error, since Great Britain imagines the worst in everything in which Russia has a hand. Russia wants the earth, and it now occupies a much larger portion of it than is to the advantage of its inhabitants. It will not relinquish its hold on Manchuria unless it is compelled by the other powers to do so. For foreign trade Manchuria is one of the largest and most valuable portions of the empire. The other nations which desire a share of the trade of Manchuria will have something to say about the occupation of the country to their exclusion. When those nations unite it is more than probable Russia will find an avenue of retreat which will leave the door open to the world's trade. Even Russia needs the friendly attitude of the civilized world more than it needs Manchuria-a fact which British correspondents do not grasp when they send home

their panicky dispatches. A statement recently issued by the register of the treasury discloses some interesting facts regarding the holdings of United States bonds. There have been times our history when government loans had to be negotiated abroad and when our outstanding bonds were held largely by foreigners. It is not so now. Out of a total of \$782,924,330 registered bonds only \$16,022,850 are held by foreigners, and of this amount \$12,578,000 are held by foreign insurance companies which are required to keep them on deposit in the various States where they do business. This leaves only \$3,444,850 of United States bonds held by foreign individuals or banks. A great many of the bonds issued during the civil war went abroad, but they have nearly all been redeemed or have returned to this country. The statement shows that not a dollar of the bonds issued in financing the Spanish war went abroad. The facts indicate the growing wealth of the country and the readiness of the people to absorb government bonds. There are more government bondholders in the United States than in any other country.

Old census reports show some things that seem strange at present. That of 1800 showed 951 African slaves in Connecticut. 135 in Indiana, 12,422 in New Jersey, 20,343 in New York, 1,706 in Pennsylvania and 381 in Rhode Island. The report of 1810 shows a material reduction in the number of slaves in all the States named except Indiana. which had increased to 237. Illinois, which was not enumerated in 1800, had 168 slaves in 1810. In 1820 the number in Indiana was reduced to 190. In 1840 there were three slaves reported in the State, but they had disappeared before the next census. late as 1830 there were still some slaves in all of the States above named, including 75 in New York, 403 in Pennsylvania, 2,254 in New Jersey, 25 in Connecticut, and so on in diminishing numbers, except that Illinois had increased to 747. In all the Northern States, however, the institution had been abolished at fixed dates and was dying a natural death.

During the years when teaching was telligent young woman could aspire there were many more teachers than schools, but the opening of other employments to women has drawn so many away that at the present time the supply of competent teachers for the schools of this city is nearly below the demand. And what is true of Indianapolis is true of the State generally, One of the causes which has brought about this condition is that teachers must be better qualified for teaching than they were twenty years ago. Then any bright young woman who had had fair school privileges could get a situation. Now a special course of study requiring years is necessary, which leads many who graduate from high schools to look elsewhere for occupation, where better compensation can often be

The United States Steel Corporation has ecently purchased 200 acres of land at New Orleans, having a river frontage of 2,200 feet. The immediate use of this large tract will be for the erection of warehouses for the storage of manufactured goods shipped during the stages of high water and held in stock to supply Southern markets, but eventually the whole tract is to be utilized in the trade which is expected to be developed by the construction of the isthmian canal. It is expected that when the canal is completed, as it will be before many years, New Orleans will beome a great point of transshipment goods for the markets of South America and Asia and the west coast of the United States. The purchase illustrates the farsighted sagacity with which modern commerce is managed.

It is now charged that the Indian Rights Association, a volunteer organization which has long posed as the only unselfish friend of the Indian, and whose avowed purpose is to protect the race from the oppressions of the government, has been "worked" by brewd manipulators and made to further the ends of those whose real purpose is to rob the red man of his land. It is unfortunate that would-be reform agencies are so often lacking in a wisdom commensurate with their undertakings.

The report of bank clearings for the week nded Oct. 23 shows that Indianapolis stood fifteenth in a list of eighty-four cities outside of New York. This city's clearings for the week were \$11,947,989, as against \$8,087,-

593,068 in Buffalo, \$2,146,943 in Rochester and smaller sums in cities usually classed with this. Of the fourteen cities which showed larger clearances for the week not one showed as large a percentage of increase over the clearances during the corresponding week last year as this city did. Chicago showed an increase of 4 per cent., St. Louis of 13 per cent., Cincinnati of 17 per cent., Cleveland of 20 per cent., Louisville one reason why they do not act on their of 9 per cent., Indianapolis of 28 per cent. The figures show that this is one of the livest cities in the country.

> The most serious objection to the purchase of the Panama canal route was that the United States could not get a valid title to the work as it now stands, but the report of the attorney general, backed by the best French lawyers, is that the title is satisfactory. Hereafter all the objections to construction over the Panama route must come from the government of Colombia, which should not count for much, when it is recalled that the government is a succession of revolutions.

THE HUMORISTS.

Harmless Infatuation.

Washington Times. "Confound these literary clubs, I say! wife's crazy over Browning." "So's mine, but I'm not raising any objections. Browning's dead."

She Was in It.

Chicago News.

just cute, don't you?

see your name on the programme. Tottie Footlights-That's strange; it was there. It said "soldiers, footmen, &c." Well, the &c." means me. A Critical Expression. Philadelphia Press

Miss Gushington-Mr. D'Auber was showing

some of his sketches in oil. I think his style is

Mr. Knox-Oh, I wouldn't say "cute" exactly.

Bertie-I saw you on the stage, but I didn'

Miss Gushington-No? Mr. Knox-No, I should say "artless." A Suitable Match. A pseudo big chief of the Sloux Sued hard for the He carried the day,

-Smart Set. A Great Difference.

And the marriage, they say,

Of Sue and the Sloux will ensue.

"The stage isn't what it used to be," said the oan who invariably speaks in a tone of regret. "That's right," answered Mr. Stormington Parnes. "Nowadays the stage has electric lights and an abundance of scenery and competent stage hands and comfortable dressing rooms. The stage isn't what it used to be. I'm exceedingly glad of it."

Suspicious.

"I suppose your chances of winning the affections of Miss Gay are as good as the next fel-"I don't know. She called me 'Jim' very affectionately last night." "You don't say? Well, that's promising, isn't

"Hardly, considering that my name happens to

Knew Better.

"Does Mr. Jinks live here?" he asked.

"Can you tell me where I can find him?" The maid pointed toward the sky. "I guess you don't know him," retorted the caller promptly.

Clearly an Oversight.

"It is hardly necessary for me to say." olied the distinguished-looking woman, "that the rejection of that Frances Willard memorial window because it was wine colored has my cordial approval. We must abstain even from the appearance of compromising with the en-

Then the good woman lighted her little alcoh stove and made a cup of tea for her caller.

Papa and the Count.

Cleveland Plain Dealer. "Tell me frankly, count, how much you owe. "Really, sare, your questione covers me

"That's all right. Confide in me. If you are o marry my daughter I want you to be open and honest. How much do you owe?" the harbor. He did not long hesitate what "Nossing." "Nothing! You owe nothing?"

"Alas, eet ees too true. Nobody weel trust-

WISDOM OF CURRENT FICTION

People whose lives are anything but a joke are usually content with the smallest ests.-The Vultures. There are those who can make a gift to America and to land him on the coast

.-Lady Rose's Daughter Love at eight and forty is a very pleasant and indolent emotion, marking the most delightful stage of the great human passion.-The Romance of an Old Fool. A man is never so awakened to the charms of a woman as when other men are showing their appreciation of her. -Confessions of a Matchmaking Mother. It's all very well for people to talk about the beauty of doing one's duty, but the real beauty isn't in the doing, it's the ability to decide on what one's

-The Things That Are Caesar's. Adam invented all the ways in which young man can make a fool of himself, and the college yell at the end of them is just a frill that doesn't change essentials.-Letters from a Self-Made Merchant. A man can walk to the gates of hell to do

the hardest trick, and he'll come back one great blister and live, if he's done the thing he set out for; but if he doesn't do it, he falls into the furnace.-Donovan The intelligent man can always turn an-

other man's inevitable ruin to his own advantage. That is the whole secret of success. Utilize other people's failures. That s a part of the economy of Providence. -Love and the Soul Hunters. What strange irony of fate is that which

sends some far out into the restless world to grow away from our old ideals and make others, and restrains some in the monotonous rut of village life, to drone peacefully their little span!-The Romance of an Old

You'll find that education's about the only thing lying around loose in this world and that it's about the only thing a fellow can have as much of as he's willing to haul away. Everything else is screwed down tight and the screwdriver lost.-Letters from a Self-Made Merchant.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Ex-Senator Jewett, of St. Louis, who ninety-four years old, says that a man should quit work at the age of ninety. A man at Wichita has named his dog 'Moreover," says the Eagle. He got the name out of the Bible. He had been reading the story of Lazarus. "And moreover the dog came and licked him.

Lawrence Wells, of New York, has purchased the colonial mansion at New Brunswick, N. J., noted as the home of the heroine in Paul L. Ford's novel, "Janice Meredith," and as one of the headquarters of Washington.

be no building exclusively There will for women's exhibits at the St. Louis world's fair. Women's work will stand side by side with that of men in the various exhibit palaces. A woman's building will be erected, but it will be only for the urpose of meetings and entertainment. Judge C. M. Tomkins illustrates the say-

He is nestor among

the clerks of the Pension Department, having been appointed to that position in 1851,

and has served continuously ever since, ia spite of his eighty years he is still in active A recent English paper says: "The Tailer and Cutter has been at the Royal Academy criticising the clothes. We note

the absence of a seam from the forcarm of the right sleeve," says the critic, referring to the portrait of the King, "but otherwise the painting does the artist "There is," says the Jewell County (Kan.) Republican, "a fool editor in this region who is secretary of the county fair, chair-

man of his party county committee, a member of the State central committee, and who works nights and Sundays to get his paper out. The boys will soon be teiling what a good editor his widow is.'

Lord Kitchener is no respecter of persons, as the world now knows, and if an officer required a talking to he got it, no matter who he was. Even the members of his own family were not exempt from this unpleasant ordeal. One day General F. W. Kitchener humorously remarked at Pretoria that he had come up there to get a 'wigging" from his younger brother. And he duly received it. Undoubtedly the most wonderful old lady

in the peerage at the present time is the Dowager Duchess of Abercorn, who has passed her ninetieth birthday, and whose son, the present Duke of Abercorn, was sixty-four last week. Six years ago the dowager duchess had 120 direct descendants, and since then the number has increased. The dowager duchess had fifty-three years of wedded life before her husband, the first Duke of Abercorn, died in 1885. The venerable peeress possesses the Order of Victoria and Albert.

The famous French geographer, Elisee Reclus, who is now in his seventy-third year, lives at Brussels in great seclusion. the only place where a stranger can meet him being at a vegetarian restaurant where he takes his meals. He has been a vegetarian all his life, and declares that the time will come when Europeans will look on beef-eating with the same horror that we do on cannibalism. One day he came to a friend pale and agitated. is deceiving me," he exclaimed; and when his friend looked at him in astonishment. he added: "I have surprised her when she was boiling my spinach in bouillon Bishop Potter's "The East of To-day and

To-morrow," just published by the Century Company, giving an account of his impressions of China, Japan, India, the Hawaiian islands and the Philippines, contains this dedication:

JOHN PIERPONT MORGAN. Financier, Philanthropist, To whose munificence these opportuni-ties for observation in the East were owing, and whose constructive genius, which upbuilds and never pulls down, has indicated the tasks which await Western civilization in Eastern fields. During the past few years "Citizen"

George Francis Train has lived in the Mills Hotel in Bleecker street, New York, He occupies a corner room near the top and here his time has been largely spent in reading the newspapers, which he vours omnivorously. The walls of his room are covered with portraits and other pictures culled from the papers. Here, however, he maintains the same alertness of mind and dignity of demeanor that were so conspicuously his during the days of his restless activity and surpassing successes in large enterprises on three continents.

A BIT OF HISTORY.

How Napoleon Was to Be Brought from La Rocheffe to Virginia

Baltimore American. The sale of the colonial silver and antique furniture in the old Kink mansion. three or four miles south of Princess Anne. Somerset county, Maryland, marks the present and a stately old fashion and wealth reigned and where centered the litical and social influence of the county. Piece by piece the land was sold, but the of solid brick, weathered the storm and stands to-day a monument to the past.

In the King house at the beginning of the last century, and for many years thereafter, lived Colonel King, a stately gentleman of the old school, with business and social connections in Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington. friends was Stephen Girard. Tradition has it that Colonel King had planned for the of Napoleon from France after the second fall of Paris, a disaster which he plainly foresaw. Mr. Girard is said to have informed Napoleon of his plan, which was to spirit him away to America. For this purpos

the fastest clipper which Mr. Girard could procure was dispatched to La Rochelle where Napoleon was to take passage, Bonaparte acceded to the plan, and after his abdication in Paris he hastened to La Rochelle to embark for America. His enemies, however, were in hot pursuit and on the alert and when he reached the port he was alarmed to find the harbor filled with the ships of the allies. He realized the impossibility of reaching the clipper ship, and even if board he saw the futility of escape from

He selected the British warship Bellerophon, then in the harbor, and went aboard committing himself, as he stated in a le ter at the time, "to the protection of the laws of the most powerful, the most persevering and the most generous of his foes." He little realized at the time that he was surrendering himself into life captivity and hat the barren island of St. Helena was to Mr. Girard's plan was to bring Napoleon

burn into the bones of those who receive of Accomac county, Virginia, whose numerous inlets and bays afforded a most desira ble harbor for the ship. The residents of the interior were most ho gladly have aided Mr. Girard in the concealment of the deposed Emperor had such course been deemed necessary by develop ments in France or on the continent. Mr. Girard selected the eastern shore of Virginia as an asylum for Bonaparte cause the Philadelphian had once lived there, and because, knowing its people, he knew he could trust them. When the young Frenchman first arrived in America he set-

led in Accomac county, and it was thence

Communication was slow in those days

There were no steamships which crosse

the ocean in a few days. There were no

that he removed to Philadelphia

submarine cables. Weeks were required then, where only days now count, for a voyage from Europe to America. Colone King had heard of the battle of Waterloo and of the overthrow of Napoleon, and when a rumor reached Princess Anne that Napoleon had landed on the coast of Accomac he believed Mr. Girard's plans had carried safely and that the greatest miltary genius of the age was in America. The report of the landing seemed so wel known that Colonel King concluded that secrecy had not been deemed a necessary precaution by Mr. Girard. It was also reported that Napoleon would visit Princess onne. According to legend Colonel King ordered out the local militia, of which he was commander, and all preparations were made to march to the Virginia line, about fifteen miles distant, to meet Bonaparte. In the absence of more specific information as to the movements of the French Emperor the march was not immediately begun. After waiting for several hours for

to essay forth to greet the great French-The story of the origin of the intimacy of Napoleon and Stephen Girard is an interestng one and is sufficient explanation of the activity of the latter in providing means of escape for the Emperor. They first met while Mr. Girard was negotiating for America the loan by which France was paid for the territory of Louisiana, during the administration of President Jefferson. Then began the friendship which lasted throughout that long imprisonment of Napoleon on the solitary rock-bound island n the Atlantic, and who can tell but that in those legends of the plots to rescue Napoleon from his dreary prison and to give the world another flash of his genius was Stephen Girard with his enormous wealth

news the citizen soldiers returned to their

omes, fully prepared to be called together

the chief actor? The Quotation Completed.

Philadelphia Ledger.

Bishop Fowler, of the Methodist Church, on one occasion found himself opposed in conference very bitterly by one of the other members, and, after listening to a engthy tirade concerning the matter in question, replied in a manner that seemed to make very little impression on his opponent, who, arising, stretched his arm in he direction of the bishop, rolled his eyes upward very solemnly, and exclaimed Deliver me from the snare of

"And from the noisome pestilence! added the bishop, rising quick as a flash and mimicking the roll of the other's eyes ng, "Once a government clerk, always a